

NUCLEAR SECURITY NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

- Republic of Poland -

1. **(Support the Universality of the CPPNM and ICSANT)** As a deliverable for the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, the Republic of Poland in April 2010 ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Poland is also a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and in April 2007 ratified the Amendment to the Convention.
2. **(Support Nuclear Security-related International Initiatives)** The Republic of Poland participates in the work of Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, G-8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction as well as the Proliferation Security Initiative, which is aimed at curbing proliferation of WMD.

To support the international efforts to combat nuclear smuggling from 21 to 23 February 2012 Poland hosted the Nuclear Security Summit Law Enforcement Counter Nuclear Smuggling Conference. Main goal of the Warsaw conference, organized jointly by the INTERPOL and Poland, was to exchange good practices in enhancing international cooperation among states participating in the NSS with the focus on preventing and responding to nuclear and radiological threats. The conference gathered participants from 27 countries, which are also attending the NSS in Seoul, as well as representatives of agencies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

3. **(Contribute to HEU Minimization)** Under the Global Threat Reduction Initiative Russian Research Reactors Fuel Return Program Poland is removing high enriched uranium (HEU) spent nuclear fuel (SNF) from the "EWA" and "MARIA" research reactors. Between September 2009 and September 2010, five operations of SNF shipments were organized. **The total mass of HEU fuel assemblies transferred so far has amounted to 4319.6 kg, containing 354.8 kg of uranium (including 137,6 kg of uranium-235) and 11.2 kg of plutonium.** The uranium-235 recovered from the spent nuclear fuel will be used for peaceful purposes as new fuel for nuclear power plants. The radioactive waste from SNF reprocessing will be permanently disposed of in the Russian Federation. **The remaining shipments of spent fuel are planned for 2012, 2015 or 2016.** They will contain 139 kg of uranium, including **69.7 kg of uranium-235. The aim is to eliminate all HEU from Polish territory.** Simultaneously the "MARIA" reactor conversion is being conducted. If all necessary technical conditions will be met **the reactor core conversion process should be completed in the first quarter of 2014.**
4. **(Enhance National Nuclear Security Capacity)** Poland has committed itself to ensure that the highest nuclear security standards are observed in the development of its peaceful nuclear power program. To this end Poland since 2011 has started to co-operate with the IAEA on preparing national nuclear security training program. In December 2011 the IAEA Office of Nuclear Security expert mission to Poland was held. The IAEA recommendation resulting from the mission will be analyzed and followed by taking further national actions in this field. In addition Poland accordingly amended its national law to empower the competent governmental agencies to act in the nuclear security field.

5. **(Enhance Efforts in Combating Illicit Trafficking)** Poland maintains a complex radiometric control system at the country's borders. Due to the fact that Poland is geographically located at the intersection of main transit routes it plays an important role in preventing illicit trafficking. Since 2009 the radiometric control system has been modernized thanks to the Polish–U.S. co-operation in the framework of the Second Line of Defense program. The data obtained via detection system are regularly shared with the IAEA's Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB).

To strengthen the national counter-proliferation capabilities in April 2008 Poland has established the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Prevention of WMD Proliferation and Implementation of the Proliferation Security Initiative. Composed of representatives of 17 government agencies it allows for better coordination of national policies. The Committee proved very useful in supporting co-operation between national agencies and their international counterparts; facilitating information exchange, developing emergency response tools, and planning national and international exercises.

Poland envisages the creation of other co-ordination mechanisms in the future to increase the capability to counter and respond to CBRN threats.

6. **(Strengthen National Nuclear Security System)** Poland runs State System of Accounting and Control of Nuclear Material (SSAC) as well as a registry of radioactive sources. The radioactive sources register contains data on more than **20 000 sources**, including spent radioactive sources, information concerning their movement and associated documents.

During its Presidency of the EU Council the Republic of Poland led the work of the Ad Hoc Group on Nuclear Security, which identified “best practices” in the nuclear security field. The findings will be used to promote the highest level of nuclear security in facilities located in the EU.